

# इंटरनेट

# मानक

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“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

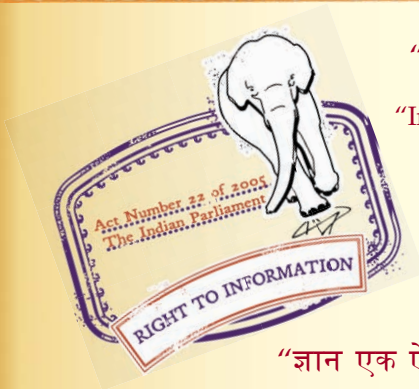
“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 10307 (1989): Dental instruments - Working parts of burs and cutters, dental - Nominal sizes and designation [MHD 8: Dentistry]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”



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*Indian Standard*

DENTAL INSTRUMENTS — WORKING PARTS OF  
BURS AND CUTTERS, DENTAL — NOMINAL SIZES  
AND DESIGNATION

*( First Revision )*

**भारतीय मानक**

दंत उपकरण — दंत बर तथा कटर के कार्यकारी पुर्जे —

अभिहित साइज तथा पदनाम

( पहला पुनरीक्षण )

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**BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS**  
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NEW DELHI 110002

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Price Group 2

*Indian Standard*

DENTAL INSTRUMENTS — WORKING PARTS OF  
BURS AND CUTTERS, DENTAL — NOMINAL SIZES  
AND DESIGNATION

*( First Revision )*

NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Indian Standard ( First Revision ), which is identical with ISO 2157 : 1984 'Dental rotary instruments — Nominal sizes and designation' issued by the International Organization for Standardization ( ISO ), was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on 20 September 1989 on the recommendation of the Dental Instruments Sectional Committee ( MHD 8 ) and approval of the Medical Equipment and Hospital Planning Division Council.

The text of the ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

- a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear, referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'.
- b) Comma ( , ) has been used as a decimal marker, while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point ( . ) as a decimal marker.

CROSS REFERENCE

In this Indian Standard, the following International Standard is referred to. Read in its place the following:

<i>International Standard</i>	<i>Indian Standard</i>	<i>Degree of Correspondence</i>
ISO 3 : 1973 Preferred numbers — Series of preferred numbers	IS 1076 ( Part 1 ) : 1985 Series of preferred number ( <i>second revision</i> )	Identical

The technical committee responsible for the preparation of this standard has reviewed the provisions of ISO 6360 'Dental rotary instruments — Number coding system', Part 1 : 1985 'General characteristics'; and Part 2 : 1986 'Shape and specific characteristics' and has decided that it is acceptable for use in conjunction with this standard.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values ( *revised* )'. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

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## 0 Introduction

This International Standard is one of several basic standards for dental rotary instruments and sets out in tabular form a series of nominal diameters for the working parts of dental rotary instruments. It also lists the designations corresponding to those diameters. These designations give the diameters, in tenths of millimetres, in the form of a three digit number which is used as part of the number code in ISO 6360.

In the range 0,5 to 5 mm diameter, the values in the 1972 edition have been retained unchanged. In this revision the range has however been extended beyond 5 mm; for the range 5 to 10 mm, half millimetre sizes are now included and in the range 10 to 30 mm, the series R20 of ISO 3 has been adopted.

## 1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the nominal diameters of the working parts of dental rotary

instruments, for example burs, laboratory burs, grinding instruments, diamond instruments, mandrels, etc. and the corresponding designation. It does not cover the diameters of root canal instruments.

## 2 References

ISO 3, *Preferred numbers — Series of preferred numbers.*

ISO 6360, *Dental rotary instruments — Number coding system.* <sup>1)</sup>

## 3 Nominal diameters and designation

The nominal diameters, in millimetres, and the designation of the working parts of dental rotary instruments shall be selected from those listed in the table.

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1) At present at the stage of draft.

Table — Nominal diameters and designations

Nominal diameters	Designation
0,5	005
0,6	006
0,7	007
0,8	008
0,9	009
1,0	010
1,2	012
1,4	014
1,6	016
1,8	018
2,1	021
2,3	023

Nominal diameters	Designation
2,5	025
2,7	027
2,9	029
3,1	031
3,3	033
3,5	035
3,7	037
4	040
4,2	042
4,5	045
4,7	047
5	050
5,5	055
6	060
6,5	065
7	070
7,5	075
8	080
8,5	085
9	090
9,5	095

Nominal diameters R 20	Designation
10	100
11,2	112
12,5	125
14	140
16	160
18	180
20	200
22,4	224
25	250
28	280
30	300

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Indian Standards are reviewed periodically and revised, when necessary and amendments, if any, are issued from time to time. Users of Indian Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or edition. Comments on this Indian Standard may be sent to BIS giving the following reference:

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### Amendments Issued Since Publication

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